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Kissinger Supervised Anti-Allende

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Star-News Staff Writer

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger presided over every meeting of the "40 Committee" when the convert arm of the National Security Council authorized expenditure of millions of dollars from 1970 to 1973 against the election and rule of Chile's late Marxist president Salvador Allende, U.S. officials said today.

Kissinger was President Nixon's national security adviser in the period from 1969 until late summer 1973 when the "40 Committee" authorized funds for individuals, anti-Allende political parties and news media in Chile, these officials said. From 1964 until 1973, the total authorization for clandestine operations against the Marxist leader and his coalition of parties was more than $8 million.

""He chaired every meeting of the committee from the moment he came to town," an official said, adding that the Central Intelligence Agency did nothing in Chile that the "40 Committee" had not authorized.

Spokesmen for Kissinger, who became secretary of state last September 26 just 15 days after the Chilean military overthrew Allende, said the secretary was aware of the new disclosures but no comment was expected until today.

THE INFORMED sources available to the Star-News said not all of the money authorized for expenditure was used. The funds used to support anti-Allende politicians, press and radio during the presidential election of 1970, the congressional bi-election of 1972 and to "destabilize" the Allende regime were cut off when it appeared in mid-1973 that a military coup d'etat was imminent.

These sources claimed that the CIA and the money made available to it played no role in supporting the armed forces uprising on Sept. 11, 1973, in which Allende allegedly committed suicide when his La Moneda palace was attacked by the military rebels. Kissinger was testifying at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the height of the Sept. 11 fighting before collapse of the Allende government.

The anti-Allende decisions of the "40 Committee" and the CIA's role in carrying them out were disclosed by CIA Director William E. Colby in secret testimony before the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence last April 22. The tenor of Colby's testimony, made public over the weekend by the New York Times and Washington Post, was that the "40 Committee" targeted the funds to prevent Allende's election in 1964 and 1970 and to "destabilize" his government after 1970.

It is believed that the bulk of the money went to subsidize Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei in 1964, the campaign of conservative National Party leader Arturo Alessandri in 1970 and subsequent "destabilization" efforts. Frei won the 1964 campaign but Allende led a three-man race in 1970 with less than two percentage points, or 36 percent of the vote, over Allessandri. Subsequently, Allende was named president by the Chilean Congress in a runoff vote in which the CIA funds were liberally employed among Chilean politicians and press and radio outlets.

MANY DETAILS of Colby's testimony appear in a letter written by Rep. Michael J. Harrington, D-Mass., to House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D-Pa. Harrington's letter appeals for further hearings on the CIA role against Allende. CIA spokesmen said the agency had nothing to do with the revolution.

But Colby's candid testimony to the House committee was taking place last April while the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations was hearing sworn declarations from U.S. officials that Washington's 1970 election policy in Chile was one of non-intervention.

Both former Ambassador Edwin M. Korry and Assistant Secretary of State Charles A. Meyer swore that the United States did nothing to pressure politicians or buy anti-Allende votes. The Senate hearing brought testimony that the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the CIA discussed plans for expenditure of $1 million in the 1970 election but denials that the plan was ever carried out.

The general posture of the State Department in the 1969-1973 period was that it would be better for the United States to adopt a hands-off attitude toward Chile on the theory that Allende and his Marxist coalition would be so destructive of the national economy as to preclude any chance of another electoral victory there. Kissinger was quoted in this period as observing ironically that, "Chile is a dagger pointed at the heart of Antarctica."

KISSINGER testified at his confirmation hearing that the CIA had nothing to do with the coup last September. Other sources independent of Kissinger have supported the claim that the coup was launched by the Chilean military without cooperation or prior knowledge of the U.S. government or the CIA.

But before the coup, officials say there was a strong division between Kissinger in the White House and the State Department on what ought to be done about Chile.

Moves

Kissinger was portrayed by sources close to the affair as having consistently taken a harder line against Chile than the State Department in deliberations of the "40 Committee".